JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Comparella-BOWERY PREATRE ECWETY-GOLDEN FARMER-FOM AND JERRY-RIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD-DUTCH-MAN-JACK SHEPPARD.

BURTON'S PHEATRE, Chambers street - THE SERIOUS WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway-Two To Disp-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon Quite at Home-Prace Even Sucas. Evening-Rosina Meadows-fill Bachelos's Tornerics.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 475 Broadw. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

New York, Friday, February 16, 1855.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at Beston yesterday foreacon. Her mails reached this city at a late hour last night. The debate in the British House of Lords on the occasion of the resignation of the Aberdeen Ministry created an insense sensation, and occupied the attention of the press to the exclusion of all other topics. We are, unfortunately, owing to the lateness of the bour at which we received our files, com-The speech of Lord Derby, which is given in fall on the first page, is severely handled by the Times, as in no wise helitling the solean impertance of the occasion. With respect to the action of Prussia, and the defeat of Austria in the Germanic Diet, the Times is silent. Prince Napoleon had arrived at Paris, and the Dake of Cambridge had reached Dover. The details of the advices from the Crimea do not present any fea. tures of importance that were not given in our telegraphic summary, published yesterday.

By way of Charleston we have news from Havana to the 10th inst.—two days later. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the invasion of a filibus tering force was regarded as certain. Arrests of preminent citizens were being made daily.

Our Washington despatch gives some curious and interesting intelligence respecting the move. ments and designs of the Cuban expeditionary forces, to which we direct attention. We also pu tab some additional particulars respecting the late ecespiracy in Havana, and the attempt to awassinate the Captain General. The statements of the origin, progress, and actors in the plot, with the account of how it failed by the arrest of Pinto, are from a reliable source. The same writer remarks -The reception of the Spanish Consul on board the United States steamer Princeton, at Key West, precents the singular spectacle of the whole dinner party rising while drinking the health of the Queen of Spain, and remaining seated during the drinking

of that of President Pierce."

It is said that the President will veto the resolution authorizing the promotion of Major General Portt to the rank of brevet Lieutenant General, or the ground that it involves the formation of a staff of Lientenant Coloneis, a proceeding not contemplated by Congress. The resolution, however, will ne doubt be passed, in the event of a veto, in such a shape as to obviate this objection.

In the United States Senate yesterday a bill in ereasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Dourt was passed by a vote of 30 to 15. A bill was introduced appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to Commodore Perry as compensation for his services in negotiating the treaty with Japan. Mr. Seward's bill regulating the carrying of passen gers on board steamships and other vessels was read twice, and was being put upon its passage, when explanations were made respecting the views and wishes of Senator Pish in regard to the measure, which led to its postponement. Mr. Fish is absent from his post, on a tour to the Bouth for the benefit of his health, and it is very probable that he will not return before the expiration of the present session. The Pacific Railroad bill was then saken up. Mr. Douglas proposed as a substitute the Northern, Southern and Central routes, which was adopted-23 to 22-and the Senate adjourned. The debate will be revewed to-day.

The House yesterday, at an early hour, went into Sommittee on the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill. Mr. Olds, chairman of the Committee on Post Office 000 for transporting the mail to Liverpool and back, and repealing the notice to terminate the extra com pensation allowed the Collins steamers; also stipu lating that the Collins company shall build a new steamer within two years from the passage of the uct, and in defan't forfeit the allowance for the re mainder of the term contracted for. This proposition elicited one of the most interesting debates o the session. We give a sketch of it under the proper bead. It is believed that the amendment will be defeated.

In the New York Senate yesterday Mr. Spencer reported a resolution that no proceedings were no cessary in relation to the suit against Prinity charch than these now provided by law. The debate upon shis subject shows that there is a strong desire i certain quarters to get presession of the property now in presession of the church. A bill was report ed allowing compensation to citizens of Roches for camage sustained by the diversion of the waters of the General river to the uses of the Erie canal Phere claims involve a large amount of money, and extend back to 1835. Our correspondent has farnished some facts in relation to this matter that will be found interesting and instructive. In the afternoon session of the Assembly the temperance bill was discussed. A motion was made to re semmit, with instruction to report a bill prohibiting the drinking of liquor on the premises where pur shared, and to restrict the sale of the article quantities of not less than five gallons, but before taking the question an adjournment was carried. As the friends of the Maine law are determined to stand by their original production, it is hardly prohable they will agree to any such material modifica tion se that proposed.

By the bark Rover, Captain Baker, we received an interesting letter from our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, dated on the 14th instant, which we pub lish elsewhere. A Brazilian fleet, consisting of three war steamers and one brig, had sailed for Pa ragusy, under command of the Marquis de Olivira. to sertle, as alleged, several questions of territorial differences with the government of Brenos Ayres. It is thought that the Brazillan government will send more ships, and endeavor to adjust the "balance of power" by an appeal to arms.

The citizens of this metropolis will doubtless fellcitate themselves upon the fact, announced by Mr. Street Commissioner Ebling, that an energetic of tort is to be made to have the streets of the city cleaned and the lamps kept burning. Mayor Wood to setermined to put a stop to importations of paupers and convicts from abroad—as will be seen by the report of a conversation between the Mayor and four marchante, g'ven eleewhere even should he he compelled to sink the vessele that convey

abem to these sheres. A fire broke out yesterday morning, at about five c'clock, in the store No. 78 Pearl street, from which it spread to the store No. 44 Water street. The fire was extinguished without destroying the buildings. yet the icen of property was very extensive; nearly 4,000 harrels of flour were concused, together with

efter property, amounting in all to upwards of \$60,000. A fireman by the name of Frederick Nodine met with a wonderful escape of his life. He fell from a five story building, lodging on a Tylight on the first floor, covered with anow; the latter nodoubt saved his life, by breaking the force of the fall. Several other firemen were nearly sufficated by smeke. A report of the fire will be found elect by smoke. A report of the fire will be found else

The Board of Aldermen got through a good deal of routine business last evening. A petition was received from residents of the eastern section of the city for a ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East river, to Hunter's Poin'. The bank-rupt Crystal Palace Association was exempted from the taxes of the year 1853, amounting to nearly five thousand dollars. A resolution was passed empowering the Mayor to examine the books and accounts of all persons holding office under the municipal government. The Counsel of the Corporation was directed to deaft a law authorizing the Common Council to raise money by the issue of bonds for building the new City Hall.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. From a communication received it appears that the total sum appropriated for school purposes in this State, for the year 1855, is \$1,109,641 80, of which amount \$132,711 68 are slictted to the county of New

The cotton market was rather soft yesterday for inferior and middling grades, while good middling and fair qualities were rather easier, and were quite steady. The sales embraced about 800 to 1,000 bales. Dealers were anxiously awaiting the receipt of private letters by the Asia. Flour was rather easier for inferior and common grades, while choice and extra brands were without change. Provisions were unchanged. Prime white Michigan wheat sold at \$2 40. Corn was dull, with little offering, With the exception of some lots of provisions, nava stores and cotton, there was little produce engaged for shipment to England.

Cuba—Formidable Conspiracy—Startling Dis-coveries at Havana and Washington.

The startling intelligence which we published yesterday from Havana, is strengthened by the remarkable disclosures which we this day publish from Washington. Read the special despatch from our inside correspondent at the seat of government.

·Here, then, including our news from Havana and Washington, the following significant facts have come to light :-

First. The existence of an extensive revolutionary conspiracy in Cuba, involving not only some of the most wealthy and distinguished creoles, but many of the highest Spanish officials, and some entire detachments of the government troops.

Second. An extensive co-operative filibustering organization in the United States, comprehending large secret bodies of organized men, a treasury well supplied with money, steamers, sailing vessels, and arms and munitions of war.

Third. An intimate correspondence between the island conspirators and the filibusters at New York and New Orleans, with a view to an early combined movement for the overthrow of the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

Fourth. A very important fact, if true—the connection of the Kinney expedition with this

formidable conspiracy.

The surprising discoveries made through the vigilance of Gen. Concha, and the important arrests which he has made from among his most intimate officials and the most influential capitalists and planters of the island, are scarcely less remarkable than the cat-like cunning exhibited by Marcy in worming out of Col. Kinney the material facts in connection with his Mosquito Coast Emigration Company. We must now conclude that this exter liberating and fillbustering combination is nipped in the bud. Whatever may be the sympathies of the Kitchen Cabinet, the administra tion now has no other alternative than to ferret out the filibusters and confiscate their machinery. Our neutrality laws, and the necessity of proving the good faith of the government to the civilized world, demand this; and Mr. Pierce, blind as he appears to have been up to this point, cannot fail now to perceive the necessity of a prompt, vigilant and rigid

enforcement of our treaty obligations. But here a significant inquiry or two is sug gested. Our readers will remember that the Washington Union and the Boston Post were among the earliest and most earnest advocates of this Central American Kinney expedition. These two journals are well known to be the confidential organs of President Pierce, Cushing, Jeff. Davis, and the filibusters of the Kitchen Cabinet. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post is said to be the private secretary of the President. We are at least quite sure that even the New Hampshire Patriot (which also, we believe, was among the first to puff the philanthropic enterprise of Col. Kinney) is not more in the private confidence of the President than Mr. Greene, of the Boston organ. Now, then, we have to ask, was the course of these journals, as the fuglemen of the Kinney expedition, the result of innocent benevolence and stupidity, or were these journals and the Kitchen Cabinet among the initiated of this declared buccaneering adventure? It their conduct was the result of ignorant generosity, their simplicity, to say the least of it, renders them very ridiculous. If they acted from design-if their object was to thrust Marcy out of the Cabinet, by precipitating through unlawful and treacherous means, a rupture with Spain, they have been traitors to

the constitution, the honor of the country, and the good faith of the American people. Marcy is the victor, and Marcy should require Mr. Pierce, publicly, to confess, if he can, in behalf of the government and the country, his innocence of any connivance with his favorite newspaper organs, in recommending to public favor the Central American Kinney expedition. Supposing it to have been tona fide, as represented upon its face, it was still a lawless and perilous enterprise. The lands to be settled were derived from the Mosquito King; whose sovereignty we recognize to be precisely the same as that of Billy Bowlegs over Florida-no more. Nicaragua and Costa Rica claim the sovereignty of this Kinney purchase. They promptly declared they would resist, by arms, the proposed settlement. We have claimed, in all our diplomacy with Eagland, the sovereignty of the said States over this Mosquito coast. Marcy has substantially, in his late letter, re-affirmed these facts. Taking the Kinney expedition, then, at its value upon its face, how was it that the intimate organs of the President and the Kitchen Cabinet so openiy betrayed themselves in the outset to the advocacy of the scheme?

We shall answer this question at once. There are two powers in the administration—the regular Cabinet and the filibustering Kitchen Cabinet. Marcy controls the former-Cushing and Forney the latter. The foreign policy of Marcy is law and order, an "old fogy" policy, but respectable and safe. The foreign policy

of the kitchen league is that of Kossuth, Caravajal, Count Boulbon and Lopez-lawless, reckless and buccaneering. The two powers conflict. The kitchen avoids Marcy, and Marcy despises and defies the kitchen. In this Kinney affair, however, we suspect that the kitchen aimed through the administration organs we have indicated, to commit the gov-ernment in advance, to head off Marcy, and to compel the President to sacrifice him, as safer than hazarding a defection among his organs Marcy has been too strong for them. He laughs them to scorn - he stamps his broad foot-they are dispersed down into the kitchen-his word is the law. It was so with the Ostend conspi racy-it is so with the Cuban fillbusters and the Kinney expedition.

In this light Marcy is entitled, perhaps, to the everlasting gratitude of the country. Had he been crowded out of the Cabinet three months ago, we might have had this day a war with the combined powers of England, France and Spain, resulting from a filibustering descent upon Cuba, and the flexible imbecility of our feeble executive. We feel most sensibly the pressure of the siege of Sebastopol; but the bloody horrors and manifold sufferings which would follow the total suspension of our commerce, the blockade of our ports, and a worldwide war, no human imagination can conceive. We may have escaped it, and we have escaped it, from all the lights before us, from the obstinate "old fogy" principles of Marcy, and his fixed and successful resolution to whip out the kitchen.

We presume that this last and largest Cuban conspiracy is blown up—that the administration will issue its pronunciamento, and adopt active measures to break up the camps of the filibusters. We have had some vague rumors that a part of the invading forces had sailed. If so, and should they attempt to land in Cuba, they may expect the fate of the unhappy Lopez and his unfortunate followers. Meantime, we fear there will be lamentable work with the misguided conspirators and some innocent people in Cuba-executions, confiscations, life-long im prisonments and the most rigid Spanish espionage over all the creoles of the island. Possibly, the stringent discipline of General Concha may provoke a general rising; but, defeated of extraneous aid, the revolutionists must, in any event, finally succumb.

The next intelligence from Havans we acticipate will throw a flood of light upon this latest and grandest projected filibustering foray. Marcy is still ahead.

The Struggle for Eastern Dominion and Serman Ascendancy.

Prussia, after playing a cautious and wary game which has puzzled and embarrassed the quid nuncs of the political world, is just now beginning to show her cards. All her hesitation and indecision are resolving themselves into a clear and positive course of action. Whilst the English and French journals have been crowing over the apparent triumph gained over her by the treaty of the 2d of December, she has been turning that check, if check it can be called, to good account. She never had, and has not now any serious intentions of joining the coalition. It suited her purpose to play fast and loose with the allies, until the ends which she had in view were accomplished. Her moves are now so far assured that she can afford to stake boldly and confidently. We accordingly find her throwing aside the mask she has so long worn, and preparing to take a leading part in

the struggle in which all Europe will shortly be involved. The ties of consanguinity which exist between the royal families of Berlin and St. Petersburg have been generally regarded as the springs that have governed Prussian policy since the commencement of the war. This is a narrow view of the subject. Although those relations necessarily exercise some influence over the inclinations and con, duct of Frederick William, they would be insufficient to account for his obstinate perseverance in a course said to be opposed to the feelings and the wishes of the great majority of his people. It seems to us that this dissonance of views is greatly exaggerated by foreign journals, and that the Prussian people and their king, whilst differing in the motives that lead to the conclusion, concur in regarding a junction with the allies as incompatible with their interests. The truth is, that whilst ostensibly resisting the influences that have been exercised to drag them into the contest, both Austria and Prussia have been using the new agencies that have been evoked by the present exceptional state of things, to advance their separate interests in Germany, and to secure a preponderance in the confederation Prussia has seen clearly, from the commence ment that if she suffered herself to be dragged into the coalition by Austria, the latter would gain all the political advantages likely to scerne from it, whilst she would reap only the barren fruits of a profitless war. Hence the difficulty of both Powers coming to any common agreement-hence the sudden and independent ignature of the treaty of the 2d December by Austria, and the attempt of Prussia to negotiate a separate treaty with the allies for herself Failing in this object, and rendered, by the new treaty, incapable of influencing any lenger by her diplomatic interference the decision of the questions submitted to the conferences at Vienna, Prussia has resolved to re gain, by an imposing physical attitude, the moral force she has lost. She has begun by advancing troops into Saxony and Silicia; and she has succeeded besides in defeating the proposition of Austria in the Germanic Diet to mobilise the Federal army. This latter fact shows that the influence of Austria is not as all-powerful in that assembly as was supposed, and that in the event of her embarking in active bostilities against Russia, she is likely still further to diminish that influence and throw the prepon derance into the hands of her political rival These considerations will have the effect of greatly embarrassing and hampering Austria by exposing her to dangers from which she hoped to have secured herself, and will in all probability also effectually neutralize any advantage which the allies expect to gain from her adhesion. Should she, however, persist in carrying out the engagements she has entered into, the federation will be split into two distinct camps, the majority of its members siding with Prussia. Thus fortified, the latter power will not long hesitate to join her forces to those of Russia, for she must feel that in her success lies her only chance of federal ascendancy. We have here clearly defined before us the unmistakable elements of a general war. From

present appearances it is in Germany and not

in the East that the Turkish question will be

settled.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE KNOW NO-THINGS .- We publish to day, from the Liverpool Journal, a very readable and interesting article on the Know Nothings in America. Our English cotemporary says that we have des troyed them by publishing their creed. Not so. The order is a new one, evolved from the debris of our old political parties. It is yet in a state of fusion. When it comes to a crystalization we shall be enabled to estimate the chances of its success. At present, we apprehend that the Know Nothings are as much in ignorance of their national platform for '56 as purselves. The movements of the Catholic laity in Piedmont, Spain and Ireland against the clergy in reference to the control of the church property, as detailed in the article to which we refer, are interesting, and we may add that the Catholic laity on this side the Atlantic are equally alive to their interests upon this subject with their brethren in Europe and a little more so, from the pressure of our more liberal and genial political institutions. Archbishop Hughes is not the Catholic church of the United States; but as one of the hierarchy, grasping at a monopoly of the spoils, he has become a shining mark for the Know Nothings. Charge the account to W. H. Seward, as endorser, if you will; but the Archbishop is still responsible.

We are informed by this Liverpool pape that Mr. Buchanan is a Know Nothing. Pity the fact was not sooner known on this side the Atlantic. It might have resulted in the return of Mr. Buchanan to the Senate. Read the

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Later from Havana. ARREST OF CONSPIRATORS - APPREHENDED DESCENT OF GEN. QUITMAN -- INTERSE EXCITEMENT.

The steamship Isabel arrived here this morning, from Havana v.a Key West, having left Havana on the even ing of the 10th. The brings advices of the greatest im ortance. Great excitement existed at Havana, in consequence of

the discovery of the plot to assassinate the Captain General and his advisers at the opera.

On the 8th inst., Don Romon Pinto, an intimate frie of Gen. Concha's, was arrested, and thirty-five other in fluential citizens; and on the 9th inst., forty others were arrested. The Governor of Matanzas is also reported to have been arrested; also, Almeda, the rich planter of Trinidad; also, Maiti, of the opera.

A descent of General Quitman upon the island with

force of eight thousand men was very much feared.

There was but little business doing in sugar, the demand for Spain having ceased and purchasers feeling unwilling te pay former rates. The stock on hand was eighty thousand bblc. Molasses was active at three an three quarters to four.

The weather at Key West was pleasant, and there had been no heavy weather in the Gulf for several weeks past, and no disasters had occurred.

The United States steamer Princeton sailed from Key West for Pensacola an the 10th inst.

The brig Perseverance had run ashore near Key West, but it was expected she would get off usassisted.

Stirring News from Washington.
THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CUBAN PILIBUSTERS—
GEN. CONCHA TOO CURNING FOR THE CONSPIRATORS—MARCY'S DISCOVERIES IN CONNECTION
WITH THE CENTRAL AMERICAN EXPEDITION— GEORGE LAW'S MOVEMENTS—RESIGNATION OF MASON, OWEN AND BELMONT—JOHN COCERANS'S

Washington, Feb. 15, 1855.
There remains but little doubt as to the true object of There remains but little doubt as to the true object of the so called Central American expedition. If it ever gets affoat, its destination, I believe, is Cuba. In con-ception and detail it has had the benefit of Caleb Cush ing's interested sympathies and advice, as I learn, and that the title of the expedition was given to it to avoid suspicion, while the materials for a vigorous assault upon Cuba might be got together without interruption. The government here is faithfully advised of the secret

The government here is faithfully advised of the secret movements now actively making headway in New Orleans to join an expedition from the North, and which are already supposed to number three thousand well drilled fighting men. There are seventeen places of meeting in and about the city of New Orleans, that are daily and nightly opened to the cautious enthusiast and his converts. They assume various names, the better for their purpose, as the "Hungarian Club," "Know Nothings," "Central American supporters," and various others, and before persons are admitted the true object to them is made known under oath, and they become

enlisted for the Cuban expedition.

You ask, how has this information been got at? 1 will tell you. Gen. Concha has long suspected certain wealthy traders, Spanish subjects, residing in Cuba, of encouraging an attack upon the island. Their movements have been closely watched, their letters have many instances. They were replied to by the Governor. the handwriting and signature imitated; and in this trick was discovered, Concha was en abled to possess bimself of many important particulars, of names of leaders, probable numbers of men relied upon, and amoust of means at the disposal of the Ame rican filibusteros; all of which, but for this discovery might have remained unknown until after the expelihad entered upon its mission. These facts were, through the Spanish embassy, laid before the President s three or four weeks since, enabling him to give greater attention to the Central American expelition, and at the came time keeping silent the important information received. With the exception of Marcy, it appears to have

been kept purposely from the Cabinet.

In January, it will be recollected that an interview took place at the State department, between the Secretary and Col. Kinney. The Colonel was ignorant of any other object in view by the Secretary than the Central American expedition, and when the questions were quietly put, as to the number and character of the vessels to be employed—whether steamers or sailing ves-sels—the number of those attached to the expedition— their birthplaces, so far as ascertained, and the number and kind of arms which were to accompany the expedi-tion—no indication was perceptible that Cuba was to re-ceive the benefit of this varied information. But yet such was the fact, and Col. Kinney will, perhaps, find in the end that his movements have become the property of the Secretary of State, however cautiously conducted.

The recent visit of George Law to this city, and his secret consultations with Southern members of Con his secret consultations with Southern members of con-gress, with Cashing and Forney, and his avoidance of Marcy and of the Washingtonians generally, have given cause for various rumors, none of which are worthy of notice. Law, with his usual ahrewdness, saw dangers ahead in Marcy's reply to Col. Kinney. To ascertain how far the government would be likely to interfere in the contemplated enterprise, and to get the advice and opinions of his friends, were the objects of his visit to this city. It is but little known, yet the fact exists, that George Law is as much interest-ed in the ruccess of the Cuban enterprise as the warmest of its advecates, not from the amount to be derived from the sale of his muskets, but upon purely national and American grounds.

I understand the command of the vessels engaged for

this expedition either has been or will be offered to Cant Alvarado Hunter, who is now in this city. The repor-so generally circulated that Governor Marcy is opposed to the acquisition of Cuba under any and every circumstance, is without foundation. I have seen a letter from him to a gentleman in New York, of recent date, express ing his desire for Cuba, if it can be obtained without

been notified to the government. Belmont does not specify the time when he wishes his resignation to take effect, but promises the government shall bear again from him on the subject.

The ('distinguished members of the Senate and House

of Representatives" who are mentioned by your Sur-veyor as having been consulted as to the propriety of the announced fusion meeting to be held at Tammary Hall, are no where to be found. The Senate has been canvasced, but none of its democratic members have been found who have promised to speak on the consion, at least up to this date. The effort to get the services of certain contlemen is still going on, but with little chane

of success, the object of the movers in the affair being

oo palpable.

A letter receptly received from Mr. Soulé contains this announcement :- "My carliest movements, upon my ar-rival in the United States, shall be to right myself in

General Walbridge's effort for the admission of coal nto the United States free of duty, will not be success ful this Congress. It may be pushed through the next

EXPECTED VETO OF GEN. SCOTT'S PROMOTION—THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL—THE COLLINS STEAM-ERS, ETC.

WASHINGSON, Feb. 15, 1855. It is understood that the President will veto the join elation conferring the brevet rank of Lieutenant General upon General Scott, on the ground that it revives the act of 1788, and thereby creates a staff of air lieutenant colonels, not contemplated by Congress when it passed the joint resolution in question. Of course there will be no besitation in repassing the resolution with an amendment, which will obviate the objection

Simeon Praper, and some others interested in the French Spoliation bill, set a report affort yesterday that the President had signed the bill-unfortunately for heir hopes the probabilities are daily strengthening that a veto is certain.

Steam is at a discount now. Wetm Matteson, and a hest of others, are lobbying for the Collins bill. The probability is, the notice will be given, with the permission also to the Collins Company to terminate their contract if they are dissatisfied with its original conditions. The failure of the Florida bill is nother lobby. Bocock's Six Sloop bill was killed by his indiscreet sneer at Know Nothingism.

TEE CONSULAR SYSTEM - THE COLLINS STEAMSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1855.
The chief clerk of the Department of State, and other officials, will be examined to morrow by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the services of consuls abroad, in order to graduate the pay of those services respectively; but Senators fear making changes on account of difficulty in obtaining the concurrence o the House at this late period of the session.

The French Spoliation bill will not be vetoed.

There is a probability that the House will vote to give notice to Collins line of steamers to termi nate the mail contract. The Lieutenant Generalship is likely to be vetoed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

John Fitch Manafield, T. Walworth, and W. N. Beeb of New York, were admitted counsellors and attorney No. 60. Amos J. Bruce, et al., vs. the United States—err to the Circuit Court of Missouri. Judge Taney deliver the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of as Circuit Court. No. 68. Moses Wanger et al., appellant, v. Touly—argument commenced by Coxe for appellant and confirmed by Hrent and May for appellees.

Latest from the State Capital.

GRAND ATTACK ON THE TREASURY BY THE ROCHESTE
PEOPLE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY AGAIN.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Committee on Claims of the Senate have at length consented to report a bill allowing nearly a hundred Rochester applicants to lay their claims before the Canal Appraisers. We have before presented this combination of treasury beggars to our readers. There is no reason why their case should not be kept before the people and the Legislature. They allege that the State is largely indebted to them, in consequence of using the free waters of the Genesee river for canal purposes, by divert ing it from their mills and dydraulic works. These modest gentlemen are not content with a small or libera amount of the State funds, but demand damages since the year 1832, a whole quarter of a century. For nearly twenty-five years the State has been engaged in destroying these Rochester beggars, and during all that period the same individuals, and even the whole city, have increased in wealth almost beyond computa-tion, solely on account of the canals Rochester was nothing but a wilderness before the canal was construct ed, and would have contained nothing this mo

nothing but a wilderness before the canal was construct ed, and would have contained nothing this moment but a blackmith shop and a twopenny grogshop, had it not been for the Frie canal. And still these molest gentry claim damages from the State on account of the construction of that great artificial water course.

Well, their claims are to be referred to the Canal Appraigers. This involves a very serious and important matter. The three present appraisers have no longer to serve. Their places are forthwith to be filled. The only member of the present board who is to be re-appointed in Mr. Cornwall, and he has already examined into the justice of these claims. He has fearleasly stood by and protected the treasury against this combination, and will never yield to them. The other two are to be new men. Who will they be? Are they to be neminated to the senate with any reference to this great Rochester question? When their names are presented in executive session it may be that some kind of in quiry will be made with reference to this Rochester application.

Trinity Church was under discussion in the Senate during nearly the entire session, upon the propriety of the passage of the following resolution introduced by Senator Spencer:—Resolved, That no proceedings of the Attorney General, in behalf of the people of this State, against the corporation of Trinity Church, are required except those authorized by the act of April 15, 1884.

The act alluded to authorizes the Attorney General to proceed summarily in the case of Christopher C. Klerstead against the Church and the people of the State.

Very few Senators at first did not comprehend the scope and tenor of this resolution. Mr. Spencer was called upon for an explanation. It appears that some three weeks since, the Attorney-General in answer to an inquiry of the Senate, reported that no proceedings had been commenced against the corporation of Trinity since the adjournment of the last Legislature, in consequence of the non compliance of the fand office. It now seems

ty beld by Trinity Church, formerly known as the King's Farm, in the city of New York. The evidence is to be furnished by Rutger B. Miller, of Utica, who is to receive twenty-five per cent of all the property taken from the Church by the State. The object of the above resolution is to arrest the Attorney-General in the commencement and procecution of the suit.

A history of this property was given, by which it appears that it originally belonged to the Dutch government, was afterwards coded to the English government, and became an appendage to the income of the colonial Governor. One of these British Governors took the responsibility of leasing King's farm to Trinity church for a long period of time, which he had no right to do. The next Governor set up an adverse claim; the question was taken to the Home government, and Parliament decided that the Governor could not except a lease for a longer term than the existence of his own life, or his continuance in office, and thereupon declared the lease for a longer term than the existence of his own life, or his continuance in office, and thereupon declared the lease for trinity church null and void, and the royal officers here were directed to suspend those leases. From that time to the Revendition the church has been wait.

life, or his continuance in office, and thereupon declared the lease to Trinity church null and vold, and the royal officers here were directed to suppend those leases. From that time to the Revolution the church has been waiting for an order to legalize the leases, but it never came. This is all the title which the church pretends to have. After the Revolution, the State became the moncessors of Great Britain, and consequently legally inherited King's farm. Trinity church has no claim, unless by a deed without authority.

Senators stated that Trinity Church property has an immense annual income. Whilst in the hands of honest men, the management of its large funds may be applied for legitimate and worthy objects, but should persons of a different character become possessed of its recourses, the most dangerous power might be exercised highly detrimental both to religious and temporal affairs. It would be better for Trinity Church, better for its members, and better for the State, to limit its an nual income to the necessary wants of the Society. Nearly all agreed that it was impolited to allow large accommittions of charch property; that at present there is in the hands of ecclesiastics of this State fifty millions of the rian and personal property. We see magnificent churches erected in every direction, without regard to expense, extent, ornement or embellishment. The church fund is continually increasing; contributions are taken up daily from the people, net a dollar of which is ever known to return. The opinien was prevalent that the time was near at mand when the law of mortmain should prevail, and religious denominations be restricted in their accumulations of wealth.

The resolution was not adopted, but laid on the table. In the meantime, Mr. Rutger Bleecker Miller will be locking after his twesty five per cent of the Trinity Church property.

Gang of Thieves Broken up SURQUERANNA, Pa , Feb. 14, 1855.
A gang of youthful burglars, who have carried on

their depredations for a year past in this vicinity, has been breken up, and the principal parties arrested. They have been doing an extensive business, entering store and committing petty thefts on the railroad Their transactions have been most adroitly performed and it is probable that they would still have escaped de tection if one of the party had not turned State's evi dence and exposed the gang. A large quantity of pro-perty stolen has been recovered. It was neatly packed

The Brig Humboldt Schooner Maria Jewett Ashore. Long Brance, Feb. 15, 1865.

The schooner Maria Jewett is andore near the wreck of the New Era, on Deal beache She is high up. The cap-tain and crew are safe. She belongs to M. M. Freeman Co., of New York. The brig Humbeldt, of Boston, from Port an Prince

also ashore five miles south of Squan inlet. She is

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14, 1815. River eyen and rising. Business dull. Eastern exchange three quarters premium. We have had very heavy raise.

News From New Providence. WRECKS-THE CHOLERA AT TURES' ISLANDS.

The Courier has advices from Nassau, New Providence to the 3d. British schooner Gazelle, from Matanzas to St. Iago de Cuba, was wrecked on the rocks at Matbew-St. lago de Cuba, was wrected on the rocks at manuser town, Ingua, during a gale on the 30th December. The master was drowned, and the crew saved with difficulty. The American schooner Rebecca, of Rockland, Mei, from New York for Turka' islands, sprung a leak on the 24th, and was abandoned. The passengers and craw were saved by schooner Alfred F. Stowe, of Boston.
The brig Appleton, of and for Swanson, from St. Jago,
arrived at Nassau, on the 17th January, leaking. The
brig Torno, from Portland, Me., for Cuba, was totally
lest at Cebaco; a material part of the carge was saved.
The schooner Graybound from Santa Cruz for Antalest at Cebaco; a material part of the carge was saved. The schooner Greyhound from Santa Cruz for Antwerp, was lost at Flogsby Reef, December 27, some material saved. Schooner Light Foot from Boston, for Mobile, arrived at Nassau Jan. 28, leaking. Brig Eagle, from Tabasco for Boston, put into Nassau Jan. 29, for provisions. Ship Thomas Perkins, from Boston for New Orleans, arrived at Nassau Feb. 3, leaking; crew exhausted. 70 per cent salvage has been awarded in the case of the schooner Greyhound. Advices from Turks Island to Jap. 3 state that the obolera had appeared, and carried off forty persons at Salt Cay. The disease had not reached Grand Turk.

Further from Mexico.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 12, 1855. By the steamship Orizabs, from Vera Cruz the 5th

inst., we have further Mexican news.

The government troops have defeated General Kahmerlo, and a number of the rebels under his command. being captured, were shot.

Santa Anna offered to General La Vega the temporary

charge of the government, but he declined the honor. The government papers report that two thousand in-surgents were put to flight in Zakollan. Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico on the lat inst., and much damage

had been done to the public works. The French steamer has arrived at Vera Cruz, and will take home the followers of Count Boulbon.

The Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1855. The Legislature has adjourned. The Governor has approved the prohibitory liquor law, and it will be voted on in June next. The Grand Council of Know Nothings.

Syracuss, Feb. 15, 1855.
The Know Nothings are still in secret conclave. Nothing is known of their proceedings. Report says their meetings are to be permanently located at Syracuse.

The Southern and Western Malls. BALTIMORS, Feb. 15, 1855.

New Orleans papers of Friday received. They contain

no news. Eighteen mails from St. Louis were received J. B. Sargent, Chief Engineer of the Harlem Railro

arrived here from Washington this merning, and has mysteriously disappeared. He has been ill, and much anxiety is felt by his friends here. Murder Trial Postponed.

The new trial of Parks, once convicted at Akron for

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15, 1855.

the murder of Beatson, appointed for to-day, has been postponed till March 8, on account of defence not being

BUFFALO, Feb. 15, 1865. Full files of St. Louis papers from January 23 to

February 10-being the first received for nearly three weeks-reached us this morning; but we find in them no news of importance not anticipated by telegraph. Arrival of the Empire City at New Orleans,

New Orleans, Feb. 1s, 1855. The steamahip Empire City from New York via Havans the 9th inst., has arrived here, bringing one day's later intelligence from Havana.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1855.

Our stock market was firm this morning, with sales at the following rates.—Reading Railroad, 38%; Morris Canal, 15%; Long Island Railroad, 16%; Pennsylvania State Fives, 88%. Morey is easy at previous rates.

BALTIMORS CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORS, Feb. 15, 1855.

Offered, 750 head berf cattle, 330 head sold and 260 driven eastward. Prices ranged from \$4 to \$5 25. 4,000 hogs offered, and nearly all sold at \$7 to \$5 50 per hundred.

City Politics.
THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOGRATIC HARD SHELL COM-MITTEE—NO FULION SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED.
An adjourned meeting of the Young Men's Hard Shell Committee was held last night, at their rooms, No. 663 Broadway, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and do such other business as might come before them. There was quite a large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. James Parker pre-sided, and John King and Arthur D. Creighton officiated

as Secretaries. On motion of C. Godfrey Gunther, the Committee proweded to ballot for permanent officers, with the follows

ing result:ing result.—
President.—James Parker, Fifteenth ward.
Vice Presidents—Chas. H. Smith, Eighteenth ward.
James Lawrence, Fifth ward.
Recording Secretaries—John King, Twenty first ward;
Arthur D. Creighton, Eighth ward.
Corresponding Secretary—John M. French, Second ward.
Treasurer—Timothy Garrick, Fourth ward.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles L. Merrit, Tenth ward.

Sergeant-at-Arms-Charles I. Merrit, Feath ward.
On the announcement of the result Mr. Parker spoke substantially as follows:—
I certainly feel highly complimented in the selection which you have made of president of this committee. I am aware that there are many of our members more competent to fill that position, so far as experience and capacity extend, than myself; but nose more warmly and devotedly attached to the cause and the principles which we represent and profess. The large and enthusiastic attendance of members here this evening, composed as they are of the young and active portion of the democratic ranks in our city, most effectually gives the lie to the rumors so insidiously circulated by our enemies, that the national democracy is either annihilated or on the eve of a worse fate—fusion. From every side, cheering news reaches us, giving a certain assurance of success in the cause to which we are devoted. (Applause.) When, at the last election, Governor Seymour received so large a plurality of votes over that staunch and indomitable democrat whom we supported, Greense. G. Bronsom—(great cheering)—many, even of our own friends, overlooking the side issues which contributed to that result, believed that our party had fallen from the hight position it maintained at the previous election; but the recent vote, at the election to the Senate, of that arch trater to the true cause of freedom—W. H. Seward—when laniel S. Dickinson—(applause)—the embodiment of patriotism and national democracy, so far from having lost ground, have constantly increased, in both numbers and determination. (Applause) Gestlemen, as much atill remains to be done towards a permanent organization of our committee, I shall not detain you with remarks longer at this time. In performing the duties of my office I hope you will extend to me that indulgence which I shall require at your hands, and I shall, in feture, exert myself to the best of my abilities to promote the interests of the cause to which Mr. Parker took his eat.)

A committ

tached. (Warm applause, amid which Mr. Parker took his east.)
A committee was appointed, consisting of Mesers, John Keen, Charles Graham and William C. Clover, to prepare by laws for the government of the Committee.
Mr. Chas. Graham then ofiered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.—
Resolved, That the vote secontly cast by the democratic representatives of the State of New York, in the election for United States Senator, is highly satisfactory to the national democracy; and shows conclusively that the How. Daniel S. Dickinson, the champion of our party, maintains that hold-upon the sympathy and affections of the democracy to which his distinguished services and unwavering idelity to principle, so eminently entitle him.

and unwavering idelity to principle, so eminently entitle him.

Resolved, That authough the nomination of Horatio Seymour, upon an issue foreign to the principles for which the national democracy have contended since 1848, gained for him a large plurality of the popular suffrage, at the recent gubernatorial election, yet when his name was brought forward in opposition to the champion of those principles in the State Leislature, he was signally defeated, and the result of this contest, as well as the popular democratic vote for Congressmen in this county and the State generally, is conclusive evidence of the firm and unabasen position of the sational democracy, notwithstanding the treachery of an indecide administration and the open hestility of our ancient form.

The committee then adjourned, to meet again on the second Tuesday in March.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States brig Bainbridge, Lieut. Commanding J. H. Rowan, will sail from this port for Rio Janeiro to-

morrow morning.

morrow morning.

Commanders McIntosh, Bullus and Bigelow, of the United States may, have been in this city since has Monday conducting a Court of Inquiry relative to some charges against one or more of the officers of the United States steamer Mchigan. They are gentlemen of high character in their profession, and have been successively cosnected with the government vessel at this place in the following order, viz. Capt. Mchintosh, first, Capt. Bullus, second, Capt. Bigeiow, third—successed by the present Commander Capt. Nichols—Eric Gardle, Sub. 16.